

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the subject application as amended herein is respectfully requested.

The drawings have been reviewed and a new set of drawings with red markings are submitted herewith to the official draftsman. The specification has been corrected to conform to the drawings. It is respectfully submitted that the these corrections do not contain new matter .

In response to the objections to the claims, the claims have been amended to recite that the power from the wind generator is reduced as the network voltage increases above a level U1.

These corrections to the specification, the drawings and the claims were necessitated by the new rejections of the Examiner and accordingly, they should be entered.

The Examiner has rejected the drawings, claims and the specification under 35 USC 112 first and second paragraphs as being obvious over the prior art. The Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections. Each of these rejections is now addressed in turn using the numbered paragraphs, starting with par. 4, unless the rejections have been rendered moot by the above-mentioned corrections.

4. The objections to the drawings are not understood. Fig. 1 shows a network incorporating a wind powered generator in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 shows a standard PDI type feedback control loop used in the network of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows the operation of the wind power generator, and more particularly, it shows the relationship between the power transmitted by the wind power generator to the network as a function of the network voltage. Fig. 4 shows a block diagram

of the generator. Fig. 5 shows the three phase voltage produced by the generator. The drawings use standard symbols well known to the persons skilled in the art. The Examiner has failed to point out with specificity how these drawings are “not interrelated” and why a person skilled in the art would not be able to practice the invention using the specification and the drawings.

10. The Applicant traverses this rejection on the grounds that it is completely without any basis. The Examiner has failed to provide any information on what the Applicant has allegedly concealed regarding best mode or anything else related to this application.

11. The Examiner’s objection is not understood. The specification and the drawings clearly indicate that the network voltage is measured and used to operate the subject device. Voltage sensors of this kind have been known in the art of power generation and transmission for at least 100 years. As explained in the specification and in Figs. 3 and 4, the voltage is fed to microprocessor 20 which then adjusts the power delivered by the wind generator, as discussed above. It is respectfully submitted that one skilled in the art would understand how to practice the invention from the information provided. It is noted that nowhere does the Examiner (who is assumed to be a person skilled in the art) indicate that he does not understand the invention. The Applicant fails to see why a person skilled in the art would understand less than the Examiner.

12. In this paragraph the Examiner has rejected the application as not being enabled by specification because “the sensing of the network voltage and controlling of the generator are critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claims. The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection as well.

The present invention discloses (as graphically illustrated in Fig. 3) how the power produced by a wind generator is regulated as a function of the network voltage. This feature of the invention has been incorporated into the claims.

In further support of their arguments, the Applicant hereby submits the declaration of Mr. Stefan Hartge. Mr. Hartge is a design engineer for Wobben Research and has a degree in electrical engineering and three years of experience in the field of power equipment and wind turbines. As indicated by Mr. Hartge it is well known how to construct and connect a wind turbine to an electrical network, as shown for instance in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,695,736; 5,083,039 and 6,137,187.

Mr. Hartge further describes in his declaration how the teachings of the patent can be readily used to modify known wind turbines to practice the invention.

It is Hornbook law that a patentee does not have an obligation to describe every nut and bolt required to build the claimed device. In other words, an inventor does not have to describe what is well known in the relevant art. All he has to do is to provide sufficient information for one skilled in the art to practice the invention. Mr. Hartge's declaration illustrates that this test has been met by the specification and accordingly, the requirements of 35 U.S.C. have been met.

14. The Examiner has rejected the claims under 35 USC 112 for several informalities. The claims have been amended to correct these informalities.

16. The Examiner takes the position that the claims are obvious over U.S. Patent No. 4,695,736 in view of standard or classical feedback control loops. The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. U.S. Patent No. 4,695,736 does not teach a control circuit in which the network voltage is used as a control parameter. In order to show obviousness, the Examiner has to show what in this reference

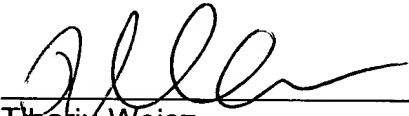
teaches or suggests to one skilled in the art that the control scheme disclosed in the reference should be changed to the one disclosed and claimed herein. Since the Examiner failed to point to such teaching or suggestion, it is respectfully submitted that he has failed to make out a prima facie case of obviousness.

The Commissioner is authorized to use Deposit Account No. 07-1730 for any fees that may be required including fees for extensions. This is a continuing request.

Dated: December 9, 2002
New York, New York

Respectfully submitted,

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